## Alarm and Excitement of the People of Charleston.

Revolt of Two North Carolina Regiments in That City.

STORES BROKEN OPEN AND PLUNDERED.

NAVAL OPERATIONS NEAR SAVANNAH.

THE SKIDAWAY BATTERIES CAPTURED.

Official Reports of Flag Officer Dupont and Commander Gillis.

Fort Pulaski Closely Invested and Hourly Expected to Surrender.

Proposition of the Rebels to Evacuate with the Honors of War.

AN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER DEMANDED

Attack of Union Gun oats on Fort Jackson, at the Mouth of the Mississippi.

## IMPORTANT FROM NEW ORLEANS

Fortifications Mississippi,

SOUTHERN NEWS VIA NORFOLK. FORTRESS MONROS, April 1, 1862.

A flag of truce from Norfolk to-day brought down let ers from Union prisoners and a despatch from Genera

folk papers notice that large military movement are going on at Old Point. They say that large reinforce-ments are landing there, and that at least a hundred large steamers and transports are at the wharves and in the channel. They also notice that Vice President Hamlin, with a party of ladies, visited Fortress Monroe on Mon day, and had a great jollification, which, they say, was

ed on Saturday on North Edisto Island, with 2,000 troops; but, finding the Unionists there at least 6.00 oes not say whether there was any fight or not.

The gunboat Seminole arrived here this afternoon fro Port Reyal, bringing dates to Saturday last. Fort Pu-laski had been thoroughly invested for thirty days, and that about five hundred robels were in Pulaski, and that ed to go out with the honors of war, but der, and would, ou the lat of April, open fire on the

The rebels had withdrawn all their forces from the derbolt, taking away all their guns to Savannah. The Seminole landed a force and destroyed Thur

fort, which is within five miles of Savannah, over a good Refugees from Savannah say that the friends of the troops inside of Fort Pulaski had offered thirty thousand

are to any one who would rescue them. A refugee from Charleston represents that there is a nic there since the capture of Newbern. Women and children were leaving, and the general expectation was that a terrible blow would be struck there.

Union sentiment was strongly developing itself.

A despatch from Norfolk, in this morning's Riel

papers, mentions the arrival of Vice President Hamlin and a large party of ladies and gentlemen here, and the ph save -"There has been no communication by flas There appears to be but little doubt that all our move

ments here are faithfully reported to the rebel authori

The Richmond Disputch of this morning says:-

peninsula, which they have probably concluded is a shorter and easier road to Richmond than that via Mapassas, which we have courteously placed at their dis

The Disputch also states that the roads here are as baas those on the Potomac, and refers to General Magruder se a man not likely to be caught napping.

There was a rumor in Richmond yesterday that a severe light had taken place on the peninsula. It was robably caused by the fact of our making a strong bissance towards Yorktown on Saturday.

dated New Orleans, March 29, stating that two federal gunboats on the 23th commenced an attack on Fort Jack son, at the mouth of the Mississippi. Up to that time gobody had been hurt.

Orleans papers of the 27th of March report th loss of the rebel steamer Vanderbiis. The captain, crew and eight passengers are safe on the Florida coast. One boat, with seventeen men on board, had not been hoard

for all the balls that can be obtained, to be recast for

for an early movement at some point on the Mississip; river. With this force it is considered that the Missis

sippi Valley is safe from the enemy.

The Memphis Auglanche of March 29 says that the force of the enemy, in attempting to take Island No.10, have been throwing shot and shell for two hundred and forty hours without doing any damage to our works or guns, and up to this time only one Confederate soldier has

afternoon, and at long range threw some shells into the Newport's News camp. No damage was done, and the distance was so great that it was useless, with our guns

ed by the enemy; but it is not believed by the

Notwithstanding the great delay in the reappearance of the Merrimac, she is hourly expected, and the naval and military commanders are prepared to receive her at

The following intelligence is from the special corres-ordent at Fortress Monroe of the Baltimore Ameri-

dent Hamlin was here on Monday makes it no longer a In this connection I may also state that two drummer tous, captured by the robals a few days since, are known to have given all the information they passessed to the enemy. This fact was ascertained from two robal prisoners cap-

The surrender of Fort Pulaski was daily expected. For thirty days all communication with Savannah had been out off, except an occasional rewbeat which escaped the pickets. Several had been caught on their way down. ne are supposed to have escaped the vigilance of the

The number of rebels in Port Polaski was reported by deserters at 500, and two German companies there had revolted and were in kone.

The rebels had withdrawn all their troops from the coast, and had abandoned their earthweiks, previously removing their cannon to Savannah. Their fort at Thunderboit mounted fifteen large and. It was found abandoned a few days since, and the cannon all gone. A boat's arew from the Seminole landed and destroyed it, setting

are to the barracks and slowing up the magazine. The city of Sayasnah, however, is understood to be year strongly fortified, and all the approaches to it. The forces there are variously estimated by negroes at from twenty to fifty thousand men. Probably twenty thousand is more nearly correct.

The greatest despondency existed among the people and troops at Charleston. The fall of Newbern created the greatest consternation. The fire-eaters ridiculed the North Carolma troops, charging them with cowardice. The shopkeepers and bakers in Charleston also refused to receive North Carolina money, and, there being two North Carolina regiments there at the time, a revolt was the consequence, and the shops were broken open, and the troops helped themselves. These regiments refused to serve any longer, and were allowed

No direct information of the abandonment of Pensa cola by the rebels has yet been received; but it was generally believed that our troops had crossed over from Santa Rosa Island and occupied the place.

ground railroad leaves no room to doubt that the Merrimac is thoroughly repaired and in commission, and ready for another expedition against the wooden walls of the Union navy and river transports in the Roads.

The delay of the Merrimac in coming out is believed to

be that she is waiting for some ammunition for the heavy guns that have been placed on board of her, and also for some infernal machines being constructed by Bom-The rebel steamers Jamestown and Yorktown are also

being atrengthened and more thoroughly elad with tron, to accompany the Merrimac. There is also a rumor that two other steamers are be-

ng clad with iron at Richmond, to join in the expedition

As to the loss of life on the Merrimac in her with the Monitor, we have now what is claimed to be positive information that it was pretty heavy. One of the recently arrived contrabands states that he was a nurse in the general hospital at Norfolk, te shroud thirty-two of the crew of the Merrimac, and that both Commander Buchanan and Lieutenant Minor are dead. There was still a number of the wounded sur

Contrabands also state that the last two shots of the Monitor were represented to be the only ones that seriunder her shield at the moment she attempted to ru the Monitor down.

have been very severe on the Virginia chivalry since Blues—the very pink of chivalry—have failen in the pub-lic astimation. All award bravery to O. Jennings Wise; but his father has so fallen in public estimation that he is proclaimed on the streets of Norfolk a coward and polmiles on horseback, notwithstanding he had previously reported himself too ill to remain 'at Roanoke Island at the head of his command.

Wise and Floyd now rank together as the "fleet foot ed." My informant says that Wise would be hooted if he were to appear in the streets of Norfolk or Richmond.

SOUTHERN NEWS VIA PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, April 2, 1862.

says that the Seminole, Wyandot and Norwich, unde up Wilmington river, and upon arriving within a mile of the Skidaway batteries dispersed the rebel cavalry sta-tioned there by shell, and then destroyed the batteries

The rebel force fled, leaving everything behind them even their dinners. Captain Gillis landed and hoisted the American flag on the ramparts. Another flag was hoisted over the rebel headquarters by Acting Maste The rebel batteries were entirely destroyed, but the

twellings were spared. The dwellings were afterwards pursed by the rebels. The batteries mounted ten guns, and were well built. The squadron has returned to Warsaw Inlet.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE OCCUPATION OF SKIDAWAY ISLAND. TLAG OFFICER DUPONT'S REPORT

Sm-On being boarded this afternoon, while entering ort Royal harbor, by Commander Gillis, of the formidable batteries on Skidaway and a Islands had been abandoned by the rebels, the guns having been withdrawn in order to be placed nearer Savannah. The abandonment of these batteries gives us complete control of Warsaw and Ossibay Sounds and the mouths of the Vernon and Wilmington rivers, which ferm important approaches to that city. I enclose the report of Commander Gillie, and also memoranda of information given by a contraband, which may be of some interest to the department. Very respect-

COMMANDER GILLIS' REPORT. ARREAST SEIDAWAT BATTERY, WILMINGTON RIVER, GA., )
U. S. STZAMBR SKNINGLE, MAJCh 25, 1862. Sin-In obedience to your order, dated 24 inst., w proceeded from Cumberland Sound to Warsaw Sound Ga., to blockade as directed. Having waited some days the weather to settle and the wind to lull, we this afternoon felt our way with the lead up the narrow channel of the Wilmington river to the battery channel of the Wilmington river to the battery on Skidaway island, accompanied by the Norwich-Lieutenant Commanding J. M. Duncan, and Wyandotte, Lieutenant Commanding W. D. Whiting. I sent our launch, with the howitzer and crew, under charge of Master McNaw and Acting Master Steele, alongside the Norwich, and went on beard of her. She, being the shortest vessel and of lightest draft, was sent abased. After firing a shell or two at zome horsemen near the house on the left, and a picket guard at the fort, as we approached, I proceeded in the gig, with Paymaster Sands, to the shore followed by the launch, and found the battery, a strong bastioned work for ten guns, with bombproof trenches, &c. The enemy had abandoned it, leaving imitation guns covered with canvass in position. The other boats from the vessels coming on shore, we destroyed the works, boats, lighters, &c., of the enemy, and having hotted the Union fing over the forts and house with the red cupols, we returned on beard our respective vessels.

re specifive vessels.

I learn that the rebel battery on Green Island his abandoned. Several houses in sight are burning this morning, the red cupola house included.

I send to Fort Royal a prisoner taken in the marshes by the Release. His statement accompanies this. I am, sir, respectfully, &c.,

To Flag Officer S. F. Durost.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN SAVANNAH. STATEMENT OF THE CAPTURED CONTRABAND.

Sm.—The following statement is derived from Loudon iddleten, a contraband picked up this afterneon by the

Sim—The following statement is derived from Loudon Middleton, a contraband picked up this afterneon by the Norwish, and sent on board this ship, viz:—

His master was William P. Pulton, of Savannah. He left that city on the 22d instant, Saturday, coming by way of White Huff and Green Island to Raccoon keyes, from whence he expected to reach "a saw mill," which it was said we had, on Warsaw Island, with 3,000 troops. All provisions are scarce at Savannah and very dearparticularly becon, rum, liquors and "such like." Fresh beef is plenty, but costs twenty-five to thirty cents for what used to sell at six, seven and eight-cents per pound. Eggs were selling at fifty cents per dozen. Chickens one dollar and fifty cents per pair. Tes acarce; coffee selling at one dellar and fifty cents to one dellar and seventy-five cents per pound. Early we cents per pound. I will be senty-five cents per pound affire are very bad off for wine and liquors, and "almost have to give them up," and these, with bacon, they had expected from the West, "somewheres where the federals now hold possession."

Folks are going and coming. Some who had left are returning, and they are sending the "magness and cotton" mland, and sending all the "cash money?" to Macon, and threaten to burn the city if they should be unable to hold it, and are in daily expectation of an attack. They shad given up he idea of defending the Savannsh river by torpedoes, because one of the principal men who was sinking them "got drowned" while down in a diving bell, and they now talk of piling the river across. He knows of no raft near Fort Jackson, near which Taluall is on board the Savannsh (late Evergiade). When he was last near Insuderbolt, some time since, they had eight guns nounted. There is a battery fummer of guss unknown) at Costair's Huff, and they said they were mounting guns at the old fort, above Fort Jackson, below the gas house and near the lirst ferry what f, but he knows our little of this part of the river, having been a fisher man for the lirst ferry w

CAPTURE OF THE SKIDAWAY BATTERIES.

Closing Up the Water Courses to Savannah.



first land to the northeast going up, and thence running up to Bewley, Montgomery and White Bluff.

They expect us to cross Skidaway Island, and have guns and pickets at the two bridges to cut them away and fight our forces on their arrival. The first bridge is reckoned to be five miles across from the Cupola House, last night burned by the rebels, near the Skidaway abandoued battery. Respectfully, &c.,

JNO. P. GHLLIS, Commander.

Fiag Officer S. F. DUPONT.

## NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Union Sentiment in the City-Great Lack of Confidence in the Military Talent of Jeff. Davis and Pillowand Coward-Yancey's Safe Arrival and Reception-Fortifications Between New Orleans and Island No. 10-Avowal of Union Sentiments at Memphis-Pas-

From the Chicago Tribune, March 31. [From the Chicago Tribune, March 38. 1862.

A flying visit made to Cairo in the tedious interim of the siege has placed me in possession of some interesting facts relative to the Mississippi river country between Island No. 10 and New Orleans, as well as the condition of the Southern popular mind relative to the rebellion and its future presecution. In lieu, therefore, of the monotonous descriptions of morter practice and the movements of the fleet at this point, is half devote this letter largely to the former topic. My information is derived from a source I deam thoroughly acthemic, being the result of a conversation with a Chicago man of old acquaintance, who has spent the last three years in Texas, New Orleans and Memphis, and whose opportunities for acquiring information have been pseculiar. He is now upon a visit to Commodore Foote, whom he will undoubtedly furnish with valuable information relative to the exact condition of the enemy and his resources at the more important river towns. I do not give the name of the man for the obvious reason that as our papers reach Memphis regularly, it would compromise good Union men who sided in his escape to the North.

North.

THE GUNBOATS.

My informant left New Orleans three weeks ago. At that time the clitzens were expecting an attack of the federalists daily, the result of which would be a sure success to our arms, as the defences of the city are unimportant, comprising only two or three forts, mounting seven guns in all, and of small calibre. Saven gunboats were in process of construction, three to be plated with boiler iron, and four with railroad iron. The boiler plated boats were by no means formidable, and could not for a moment withstand an attack of our gunboats, but the railroad plated ones were very long, sharp and fast, and although vulnerable in many places, still were pessessed of great strength, and might prove formidable opponents to our fleet.

EUNION FEREING IN NEW ORLEANS. UNION PEELING IN NEW ORLEANS.

There are a large number of Union men even in New Orleans, more especially in the heavy business circles, There are a large number of Union men even in New Orleans, more especially in the heavy business circles, among merchants who have sngacity enough to see the direction in which their interests lie. The French Creole population almost unanimously entertain strong Union sentiments; and were it not for the native pride and strong influence attached to the name of Beauregard, the Louisians regiments would be entirely destitute of Frunch soliders. Many of the citizens who are of Northern mativity, and others who are attached to the North by business interests or consanguineal relations, are also sincere in their professions of allegiance, and only await the proper opportunity to prove their devotion by their actions. It is only your native born Southerner, the owner of a sugar plantation, or cotton estate and a gang of slaves, who indeliges in a bombastic and riducious State pride, and swears by Jeff. Davis as the only true prophet, who really is a secessionist at heart. But even this class of people are disheartened by the late federal victories, and now see no path to an ultimate success. They keep up the cry, "Ropel the tyrant and his minions from our sacred soil," and coolly talk of annihilation as the price of Northern conquest. Pride is the great motor which is used to keep up the interest of their troops. Woman's influence in the South is perhaps more potent than in the North, at lesst for evil, and an unrestricted use is therefore made of it. It is through woman that the strengest appeals are made to the soldiers; woman's charms are to be reserved for those who go fortin to the battle, and denied to those who stay at home. Generals, instead of addressing the soldiers direct, address the women, urging them to use their influence. Pride and vanity, the leading characteristics of the Southern people, removed several degrees even below the slave, know nothing of the progress of the war. Their defeats are either raisified into victories or so stripped of their unfavorable surroundings that they appear as mere ski

nothing of the progress of the war. Their defeats are either raisided into victories or so stripped of their unfavorable surroundings that they appear as more skirmishes.

No CONFIDENCE.

In spite of all efforts to the contrary, a sad lack of confidence has arisen. Little faith is reposed in the military talent of Jeff. Davis; Pillow is represented as lacking in the elements composing a competent general; Floyd is everywhere decounced as an arrant knave and coward. People have no confidence in each other. Secret organisations exist, estensibly for intellectual purposes, really for political. A secret system of espionage, approximating to that of the Freuch Revolution, is being established, and spies intest the bar room, the hotel and the theatre. There is no confidence inancially, and all business is conducted upon a compulsory unlimited credit system. Specie is hearded up in oid vaults or old stockings; at any rate, it has suddenly disappeared from sight, and even in New Orleans, where there has always been a surplus of coin, cannot be found. In its place the Confederate scrips, bits of pasteboard and brass checks, each good for five or ten cents, as the case may be, are in circulation. The trash was originally quoted at two per cent premium, but is now worth simply the cost price of the paper. Men who are purchasing pay it out with the utmost willingness. Those who are selling prefer to grant unlimited time rather than touch it. The refusal to take it, however, involves treason to the confederacy, and the unlecky merchant runs the risk of being reported to the military authorities and court martialed for dialoyalty.

THE FOUNDRIES.

The manufacturing business of New Orleans is dead. The foundries, among them the Algiers, find a little to do in connection with the war, such as the manufacture of plates for gunboats, and casting of cannon. Iron is scarce, and were it plenty, the wretched character of the cannon cost at these foundries would soon necessitate their closing up business, in this direction at least.

Vancey, the great Southern What Is It? has not been captured, as I see reported by telegraph. He has arrival. He replied in a brief speech, in which he assured his friends of the Crescent City that he was satisfied they could not expect intervention upon the part of England, and that the cheerful prospect was left them of fighting it out single handed. He remained in New Orleans but a few days and then left for Richmond, to consuit and make a report of his pleasant sociable with the fishmongers of London to Jeff. Davis.

UP THE RIVER.

suit and make a report or ins pleasant sociaties with the fishmongers of London to Jeff. Davis.

UP THE RIVER.

Between New Orleans and Memphis there are few, if any, fortifications. Orders have been issued by the rebel War Department to fortify the mouth of the Red river, Helena, Napoleon, Vicksburg and Natchez; but it is doubtful if all the Southern factories can turn out sufficient ordnance to meet the order. They are forced to look entirely within their own borders for cannon and even small arms. The blockade has been strictly maintained, and the continual reports published in Southern papers of the arrival of arms from foreign countries are simple roorbacks to keep up the courage of the people. The character of the Southern small arms is wretched, composed largely of the old United States musicists of a breech leading pattern, and about as efficient as as many cornstalks. The best arms in the possession of the rebel army, picked for the occasion.

AT MEMPHIS.

picked for the occasion.

AT MEMPHIS.

Albeit Memphis is the very hotbed of secession, the same Union proclivities outcrop as at New Orienns, and sven in a more marked degree. Many men openly avow their Union sentiments. Secret organizations exist in various parts of the city, the mostings of which are attended by over 5,000 Union men. It is well known in Memphis that a splendid Union flag, made by a lady living in the city, is concealed, but will be unfuried at the approach of our gunboats, an event daily looked for and prayed for by thousands of hoping, anxious hearts.

The city is under a worse than military despotism. The desperation of waning fortunes has seized upon the secossionists, especially among the military men. Appeals for voluntary recruits are made in vain, and impressing has become general. Men and boys are seized in the streets, in the shops, and even dragged out of their bads and burried to the camp of randgyous upon the

in the streets, in the shops, and even dragged out of weir beds and hurried to the camp of rendezvous, upon the fair grounds, to swell the ranks of the rebel army. Wo-men fill the streets with their lamentations, and pitcous-ly impiore the recruiting officers to release their husbands and children.

ly impiore the recruiting officers to release their busbands and children.

BURNING OF THE CITY.

The project of burning the city, if compelled to evacuate, which originated with military men now residents of this city, has given rise to a flerce and bitter dispute. The Mayor, John Park, is opposed to it, and has fulminated a proclamation (which is sent you some days since) avowing his determination to hang any man found firing a building. The proclamation was made in his individual not official capacity, and many people took umbrage at his assumptions and personal threats. Discussion became frequent and open, and soon two parties originated, burners and anti-burners, the formor in the clear majority, and still further strengthened by the action of the Common Council in conjunction with the leading military men, at a meeting held a fortnight since, when the resolution to burn the city, if necessary, was passed by a very large majority. It is most sincerely to be hoped that this resolution will be thoroughly carried out, and that our troops will complete the scene by sowing the ashes with asit. The destruction of the city will involve the destruction of a large amount of property, as immense quantities of sugar, molasses and softon are stored in the cellars. It is more than probable, however, that the furious fire-eaters will take a sober second thought before they apply the torch.

PROVISIONS, ETC.

will take a sober second thought before they apply the torch.

PROVISIONS, ETC.

In the matter of provisions and the necessaries of life, Memphis is poorly supplied, and has not enough on hand to last six months. The coming crops, however, will partially make up the deficit; but the stories set afloat that the South has stock enough on hand to last for the next two years are absurd. The present stock will harely last six months. The same destitution applies with equal force to wearing apparel. Only the common, blue, home-spun, linsey woolsey stuff can be procured, and that at extortionate prices. Shoes are very scarce, especially gaiters for ladies.

Business of course is duli. Grain and provisions are held at starvation rates, which are peculiarly ludicrous when you consider that Confederate scrip is the legal tender. Some little impetus is given to manufacturing by the war. Three very large gunbeats are on the ways, which are being plated with railroad iron; but at the slow progress now obtaining, our forces will be in Memphis long before they are finished. An order has also been issued for the manufacture of several thousand pikee. These instruments are of iron, mounted upon a long pole, and combine the merits of a speer and tomahawk. With these fearful weapons (f) these deluded followers of Jaff, Davis propose to whip the Yankees and "carry an offensive war into the North."

ABOVE MEMPHIS.

There are no fortifications of importance at Memphis.

Terrible Powder Mill Explosion.

[From the New Orleans Beita, March II.]

Our community was shocked yesterday to hear that
the detonations that were learn about half-past twelve
o'clock, were caused by another powder mil explosion.
A visit to the locality of the disaster showed an awful
scene of devartation. Five human beings were lying dead,
their limbs and portions of their bodies disastered and

company encamped in the neighborhood, and sitting at that time in front of the mill reading a paper, was an hadly injured that his life was comidered in danger. Some of the flesh was itorn away from his skull, and the bene thought to be possibly fractured. Mr. M. Chris, one of the proprictors, had just stepped out of the door and was leading his horse across the green when the oxplosion took place. He saw several of the bedies of the men flying through the air overhead, but was himself uniqueed. The ongineer also was not hurt, the engine being located some distance from the nearest mill.

On the premises were three buildings; the engine house, the grinding mill, some one diundred and thirty feet from it, and the colning mill, about the same distance further on. It was in the coining mill that the first explosion took place—cause unknown. The mill was running at the time, and had been for some time previously, day and night. There seems to be no idea entertained that the occurrence was the result of design. The wind was prestly high and blowing directly from the coining mill to the other, so that the flames and heat were carried immediately to the latter, thus causing, undoubtedly, the accord explesion.

The word wreck cannot give a just idea of the ruin when we got to the scene, for there was literally nothing or next to nothing left. The houses were very slight buildings of planks and had been scattered into a million of the mills could only be seen by black spletches on the ground, such as every one has seen when a quantity of powder has been touched off on any exposed surface. The machinery, of course, independently of the engine, is completely ruined, but the loss in powder is comparatively small, as there were but eight thousand pounds altogether in the two mills.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, April 2-6 P. M. Wall street is unusually dull. Every one is wait ing to hear news from the army at Corinth, Miseissippi, or on the Potomac, and by common consent all business of importance is postponed until intelligence of at least one of the expected declaive battles is received. Nothing was done in exchange to-day; the leading bankers would not sell at last quotations. Money continues abundant; the demand for call loans has fallen off since the decline of speculation on the Stock Exchange; paper sells at 6 a 7 per cent, with occasion al exceptions, such as bankers' short acceptances, at 5 per cent. Certificates of public indebtedness are current at 96% a %, with a fair demand. Some of the leading foreign bankers have received money from Europe with discretion ary powers as to its investment. So far as we can learn they are all holding off until a battle renders the future more absolutely certain than it is at

The Stock Exchange was extremely dull and

inactive to-day. Central, Eric and Toledo seem to be the only active stocks on the list. They were all lower this morning and throughout the day. At the second board there was the same dull feeling and indisposition to operate. Tennessees declined suddenly to 54. Gold seems to be the only thing which is wanted by buyers. It sold this morning at 1021/4 and closed 1021/4 bid. At the close this evening the market was heavy, the following being the last quotations:— United States 6's, registered, 1881, 92% a 93; de 6's, coupon, 1881, 92% a 93; do. 5's, 1874, 86 a 8' Indiana 5's, 76 a 79; Tonnessee 6's, 54 a 1/2; Virginia 6's, 57 a 57; North Carolina 6's, 68 a 1/2; Mis souri 6's, 50% a %; Pacific Mail, 971/4 a 1/2; Ne York Central, 821/a 5/4; Erie, 367/a 37; do. proferred, 61 a 1/4; Hudson River, 351/a 36; Harlen 12½ a ½; do preferred, 30 a 31½; Reading, 42 42½; Michigan Central, 55½ a ½; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 22½ a ½ do. guaranteed, 46 a 3/6; Panama, 119 a 12 ois Central, 611/4 a 3/6; Galena and Chicago 67 a 3/6; Cleveland and Toledo, 451/4 a 3/4; Chicag and Rock Island, 55½ a 3/6; Chicago, Burlingto and Quincy, 61 a 61½; Milwaukee and Prairie d Chien, 251/2 a 26; Cleveland, Columbus and Cir cinnati, 112 a 1/4; New York Central 7's, 1870 101% a 103%; Erie third mortgage bonds, 92 921/2; Michigan Central 8's, first mortgage, 99 99½; Illinois Central bonds, 7's, 89 a 90; America gold, 102 a ½.

The Tax bill progresses steadily through th the Senate. There, we understand, it will encou ter Mr. Chase's bill, which has been framed with great care, and is understood to be simpler in its machinery than the House bill. It is assumed that the Senate will adopt Mr. Chase's views, in which event a committee of conference will be appointed to draft a compromise measure between the two bills. Less importance than would otherwise be the case thus attaches to the present decisions of the House, though they may be regarded as clearing the ground for the operations of the conference adopted seem to be very judicious. The rejection of the foolish amendment levying a tax on whiskey already distilled and in store is an evidence of good sense. It would be impossible to discover all the whiskey liable to taxation, and the fair dealer would be likely to have his business arrested for an indefinite period of time pending the visit of the The only sound principle to go upon is to levy taxes exclusively upon articles of merchandise made and produced after a fixed date. No one objects to a measure which will render whiskey twice as dear as it is. But it is idle to pass laws which cannot be enforced, and which will only give rise to successful frauds on the part of knaves, and serious embarrassments on the part of honest traders.

The Sub-Treasurer has continued all day to pay the coupons of the 7.30 notes. The amount of gold paid out has been quite large. A considerable amount of money is being deposited at the Sub-Tressury at five per cent interest. One deposit came this morning from Paris, Kentucky. The following was the business of the Sub-Treasury

For customs 210,000 00
Paymente 1,456,672 48
Balance 1,932,071 27 morning were \$19,233,657 16, and the balances

\$1,454,449 50. The North River Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent, pay-

We have received the advance proof sheets of the report of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, and subjoin the following extracts:-

ing extracts:—

Barnings.—The gross earnings from working the road, for the year ending the 28th of February, 1852, amounted, as per tables annexed, to \$2,250,517.91. The expenses, including the sum of \$14,439.57 expended in the erection of new buildings, amounted to \$1,112,79.70.11, leaving net earnings of \$1,137,547.80—the proportion of working expenses to earnings being 49½ per cent.

\*\*Finded Data\*\*—The apparent increase of the bonded debt made during the past two years is \$197,000, but in reality only \$104,000, as \$33,000 of the amount consisted of issues and discrepancies previously made and existing.

\*\*Floating Data\*\*—The amount of floating debt reported in March, 1960, was \$1,086,793.60. Add a sum of \$227,017 then due, but only ascortained since, and the sum total is awelled to \$1,310,811.43. The amount of floating debt March 1, 1862, as per table herewith, is \$219,857.54. Against this amount of floating debt we have assets, not reported, yet as "available assets," but stated in the successing "condensed balance sheet," and ultimately to be available, amounting to \$60,141.24.

\*\*The Maturing Pirat Mortgage Bonds.\*\*—The holders of the Michigan Southern first and the Northern Indians first mortgage bonds, now past due, have availed themselves of the right to convert them into the first mortgage sinking fund bonds, to the extent of \$246,000; all of this amount, but \$246,000, having been so converted during this year.

the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund now holding \$372,000 of these bonds.

The proportions now assumed by the sinking fund are so great, and such is the rate of its annual increase, that if the convertible bonds were all converted into the sinking fund bonds without further delay, the amount of these latter bonds outstanding would be less than \$3,000,000. This amount would be secured by the sole first mortgage upon the entire road of this company and its branches, and all the company's real estate and equipment. With net earnings exceeding \$1,100,000 annually, the quality of this security is determined without the necessity of resorting to argument.

Position and Prospects.—In reviewing our present condition, in comparison with what it was two years since, we find the company relieved from the incubus of an embarrassing floating debt, and that the reduction to its present small amount has been effected without any material increase of the bonded debt. We observe a gratifying progress making in the conversion of the first mortgage overdue bonds into the first mortgage sinking fund bonds; also the release of the company from many judgments and legal obligations then surrounding it; and, finally, we see an increased and more economically administered business. A continuation, which may be reasonably expected, of this business, and the conversion of the overdue bonds completed, or nearly so, and the stockholders might see in the immediate future a proepet of income from their property, which but two years since was generally regarded as utterly valueless.

The following is the company's balance sheet:—

The following is the company's balance sheet:-

Dr.	
Railroad\$13	3,616,404
( Engines	0.000
Equipment { Engines	
Continue of the state of the st	1.644.256
	691,278
Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad	1,285,185
	275,000
Detroit, Monroe and Toledo stock at par	197,381
Fuel and materials on hand	69,141
Bonds and mortgage, foreclosed	00,141
Nominal Assets.	
Cincinnati, Peru and Chicago bonds \$48,000	
Totedo and Wabash Railroad stock 12,900	
Bills receivable 132,506	
Due from individuals 113,006	
Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad	
special bonds 71,791	
Sundry station balances in suspense 39,462	
Oswego and Indiana Plank Road stock 20,000	
Judgment 6,897	1.250
Due from contractor	
	8444,79
Income, or profit and loss	766,20
	Children and
Total	8.988.59
Or.	MARKETTE
Capital Stock.	
61,246 shares common	44
28,936 " guaranteed 2,898,600	
	0.018.90
Bunded Delt	14201-
Total amount of funded debt of all	400
classes, including sorip issued in	O STOCK
payment of coupons, as per detail-	
ed statement elsewhere	0,780,70
Foating Debt.	100
Total amount of floating debt Febru-	
ary 28, as per statement in detail	Mount.

The following table will show the amount at the several depositories of the United States, subject to the draft of the Treasurer of the United States. on the 24th of March:-

229,872

-9	Carried Goal Lawrence and		Drafts arau	
			and not pa	
5000	Treas'y U. S., Washing'n.	\$709,680	41,480	668,1
1	Ass't. Treas., Boston Ass't. Treas., New York.	.1,280,660	199,592	1,081,0
i-	Ass'c. Treas., New York.			
	Ass't. Treas., Phila		851,341	2,168,0
500	Ass't. Treas., St. Louis	38,873	1,869,541	-
	Baltimore, Md	370,016 172,689	264,355 59,191	105,4
	Buffalo, N. Y	742	227	110,
3337	Cincinnati, Ohio	128,907	474,622	041'49P 189
1,0	Louisville, Ky	865,563	8,366,686	
8	Pittaburg, Pa	607,578	1,004,813	
n	Chicago, Ill	120,801	20,588	99,7
200	Detroit, Mich	4,829	846	8,9
	Falls of St. Croix, Wis	1,280	484	10-11-11-11
53	Omaha City, Nebraska	292	108	Contract of
٠,	Olympia City, Wash'gton	516		
850	Omaha City (Gillmore).	9,210	Real Property	9,2
0	Falls St. Croix (Reymert) Baltimore	6,000	20	0,0
n	Cincinnati (Sherlock)	1.118	56	1,0
u	Louisville (Haldeman)	2,446	699	
	2001011110 (1111111111111111111111111111		_	1
1-	Total \$6	.825,064	8,530,500	4,245,1
8,	The overdrarts are:-			
	Assistant Treasurer, New			2,861,444
2	Assistant Treasurer, St. L.			,830,667
550	Depository at Cincinnati,			345,614
n	Depository at Louisville, I			2,501,123
	Depository at Pittsburg, I			307,336
e	Depository at Basimore.		******	OCUMENT.
	Total			7,436,106
h	Bul	lion Fund	And the second	OF STREET, STR
1-	Assay Office United States	. New Y	oek	8202,512
200	Mint Cottad States Phile	delable	STATE OF THE PARTY	240 004

1000MCSpclmsfcbext 99	20 MICHSOMN IN ERE 4
500 Mich 80 2d m 74	60 dob10 4
300 TH & A 2d m 68	100 do 4
12000 Tol & Wab. 2 m 47	16 350 III Cent RR scrip. 6
1000 Cley & Tol of b 85	W & Clave Coll-CinRR 11
71725 American gold. 102	1350 Clave & Tol RR . 4
40000 do 102	1350 Cleve & Tol RR. 4 150 do
10000 dob30 102	SA ChickDir I DR AD S
120 shaChathamBank 80	60 An
	C WILL TO ALCE DE C
5 Imp & Trad Bank 100	S MILE PT QUEARE 2
290 Pacific Mail SS Co 97	% b0 do %
SECO	ND BOARD.
\$20000 US 6's,'81,reg 93	
6000 U S 6's, '81,cou 93	
1000 U S 5's, '65 92	
5000 Tenn 6's, '90 55	
	45000 dob60 10
	A see Deside MOSCo D
	6 ans Pacific MSSCo 9 226 Erie RR 3 50 Mich So & N In RR 2 50 Mich So & NIa RR 4
5000 do b30 51	220 Krie RR
4000 Virginia 6's 57	50 Mich 80 & N IN AN
5000 do \$60 55	50 Mich SokNia g sk 4
5000 Indiana w 1 89	
2000 Cleve&Tolsfbs 85	50 Ill Cent RR sorip. 6
5000 do 85	100 Gal & Chio RR 6
soon C BLOBBS nobs 00	15 Cleve & Tol RR 4

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

at \$5 62% for pots, and at \$5 60 for pearls.

BREADSTUFFE.—Flour—The market was better for the ower grades, while the demand was moderate and chiefly

from the trade. In smile	200	500
closing at the following quotations:-		
Closing at the tours and I	00	-
Superfine State	20	
	OU.	
Common to choice extra Western	35	
Canadian 5	35	
Southern mixed to good superfine 6	30	а
	10	
Good to choice family do 7	90	
Rye flour 3	00	
Corn meat, Jersey and Brandywine 2	80	P
Cots ment hersel war ptwing a me		a
-Canadian flour was firmer and in some bette		
an a sales embraced about 900 bble at our	1110	18